increased. Against this, the number of concerns and of workers in the colours and technical fats industry since 1927 has doubled and in the production of pharmaceutical and cosmetic goods trebled. The establishment of a rubber goods factory in 1933 had, however, decisive importance, and to this nearly half of the workers employed in the chemical industry pertained. The second rubber goods factory, established at the end of 1937, was not yet working in the period under review.

The following quantity figures show the development of production of separate branches of the chemical industry for the period 1931—1937:

	1931	1932	1934	1935	1936	1937
Matches (in million boxes)	45.8	43.3	39.4	41.1	8.7	14.3
Washing soap and powder (in tons)	3 441	2 226	2 072	2 303	2 595	2 794
Toilet soap (in tons)	·	154	200	200	234	230
Rubber boots (in 1000 pairs)	—	—	772	313	786	986
Superphosphates (in tons)	43 400	37 000	47 100	31 605	18 713	42 972

As has already been explained above, the cutting down of match production has been caused by the decline in consumption during the crisis years. The statistics of sale of matches prove this in a clearer manner. There have been sold (in million boxes):

1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
45.9	42.4	39.4	33.8	26.9	26.9	27.1

The output of washing-soap, which shrank appreciably during the crisis years, has not yet regained the pre-crisis position in spite of recovery during the last three years. The production of toilet-soap shows a better course. The production of artificial fertilizers proceeds irregularly, and its progress does not coincide with the contingent economic development. A sharply upward tendency is seen in the production of the youthful rubber industry. The recession in 1935 was evoked by technical difficulties of the inception period.

In order to be able to form a general idea of the production development of the chemical industry, we must utilize the value